



# ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



Superintendent  
of Documents

## LIBRARY PROGRAMS SERVICE

Vol. 8, no. 14

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July 1987

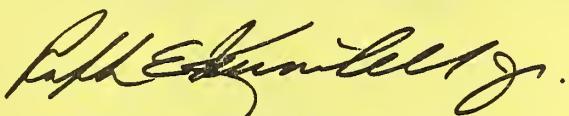
### A MESSAGE FROM THE PUBLIC PRINTER

I am writing to tell you of a serious incident which recently occurred at one of our selective depository libraries. The incident involved the massive destruction or disposal of some 29,000 depository documents without any authorization from either the responsible regional library or from my office in Washington.

In a memorandum to one of his associates, the depository librarian involved admitted to the unauthorized disposal and related how this episode luckily escaped the attention of our library inspector. We have a copy of that memorandum and are pursuing a full investigation of the incident, seeking a full, detailed accounting from the director of the library.

We all understand that depository documents are printed and distributed at cost to the public, and that the documents remain the property of the United States Government. Beyond their tangible value, however, depository documents also preserve and convey intellectual information of inestimable value. The Government Printing Office is entrusted by the Congress with the stewardship of those depository materials, both as tangible property and as intellectual property for free public distribution and use. I have met and talked with many of you, and I know that you personally share my concern that the integrity of these depository collections be maintained. Despite this unfortunate incident involving the disposal of 29,000 items, I think you all realize that you bear a peculiar responsibility, as depository librarians, for the proper management and care of these Federal information resources.

If we are to indeed insure the availability of "documents to the people," the people must be able to trust that documents will be kept safe and will be there when needed. The unauthorized disposal of depository documents undermines the whole purpose of the Depository Library Program, and with it the interests of the public we serve. Let's keep our collections intact.



RALPH E. KENNICKELL, JR.  
Public Printer



United States Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402

ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER  
(Superintendent of Documents)

June 9, 1987

**ALERT: Defective Document Copies Distributed**

In late May, the Interior Department discovered that copies of the publication, Effects of Coal Strip Mining on Stream Water Quality and Biology, Southwestern Washington (Water Resources Investigations Report 86-4056), are physically defective and must be replaced.

However, the Library Programs Service had distributed the defective copies two weeks earlier on shipping list 87-273-P, May 8, 1987, under item 0614-B, SuDocs class I 19.42/4:86-4056.

On behalf of the Interior Department, the Superintendent of Documents hereby advises all selecting depositories to discard the defective copies immediately. In the near future, a replacement copy will be issued by the agency and redistributed by LPS.

I thank you for your cooperation and regret any inconvenience to your depository library.

  
DONALD E. FOSSEDAL  
Superintendent of Documents

CURRENT INDEX TO JOURNALS IN EDUCATION

In response to inquiries about the status of the Current Index to Journals in Education (Item 0466-A-02, SuDocs ED 1.310/4:), the Micrographics Section staff have reviewed the print orders sent to the commercial contractor and have compiled the following data.

The August-December 1986 issues were sent to the contractor for conversion to microfiche in March 1987. Our quality control technicians rejected the silver masters as unsatisfactory and returned the publications to the contractor for refiching. These titles have not yet been returned to LPS.

In June 1987, the February-March 1987 issues were sent to the contractor for conversion. It will be some time before these issues are returned to LPS, undergo a quality-control check, and are shipped to depositories.

The January 1987 issue has passed inspection and will be distributed shortly.

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LOIS MILLS RETIRING

The following announcement was sent to GPO by the Western Illinois University Library:

Lois Mills, Government Publications and Legal Reference Librarian at Western Illinois University, will be retiring as of August 31, 1987. Ms. Mills has been active in the field of government documents at the local, state, and national levels for nearly twenty years.

In April, Superintendent of Documents Donald Fosseadal came to the Western Illinois University Library to present a certificate for twenty-five years as a depository and to honor the service and dedication of Ms. Mills. He praised the "outstanding documents collection" built at WIU by Ms. Mills.

A retirement celebration/roast for Ms. Mills is being planned for Saturday evening, September 12, 1987. Anyone wishing additional information may call Pat Brown or Sheila Nollen at (309) 298-2722.

FALL 1987 MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL  
AND  
BASIC MANAGEMENT SKILLS INSTITUTE FOR LIBRARIANS

The Fall 1987 meeting of the Depository Library Council will be held October 14-16 at the Quality Inn-Capitol Hotel, 415 New Jersey Avenue NW (between D and E Streets), Washington, D.C. The hotel is about a ten-minute walk from the Government Printing Office and about a five-minute walk from the Union Station Metro stop (see map).

The Office of Management Studies of the Association of Research Libraries is sponsoring a Basic Management Skills Institute which will be held at the same hotel following the Council meeting. The Institute will begin on Friday, October 16, at 6:30p.m. and will run through Monday, October 19. NOTE: this is a week later than previously announced.

A special reduced hotel rate has been arranged for attendees at both meetings: \$70 per day single and \$85 double. Room reservations must be made directly with the hotel, and attendance at the appropriate meeting must be mentioned in order to obtain the reduced rate. The number of rooms available at that rate is limited, and reservations will be made on a first-come, first-served basis. The deadline for making reservations is September 11, 1987. Phone the hotel at (202) 638-1616.

Advance registration is vital for both meetings. Please fill out the registration form(s) for the meeting(s) you plan to attend, and mail them to the indicated address no later than August 28, 1987. Attendance at Council meetings is free of charge; there is a fee of \$325 for the Institute.

For further information on the Council meeting, contact David H. Brown at (202) 275-2255. For the Institute, phone Karen Welter at (202) 232-8656.

## REGISTRATION FOR DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

Mail to: David H. Brown  
 Conference Manager (Stop SM)  
 U.S. Government Printing Office  
 Washington, D.C. 20401

- (      ) Yes, I plan to attend the Fall Council meeting,  
 October 14-16.
- (      ) Yes, I need lodging, and will contact the hotel  
 directly.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT:

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____<br>(Name)           | _____<br>(Institution)    |
| _____<br>(Library/Office) | _____<br>(Address)        |
| _____<br>(Telephone)      | _____<br>(City/State/ZIP) |

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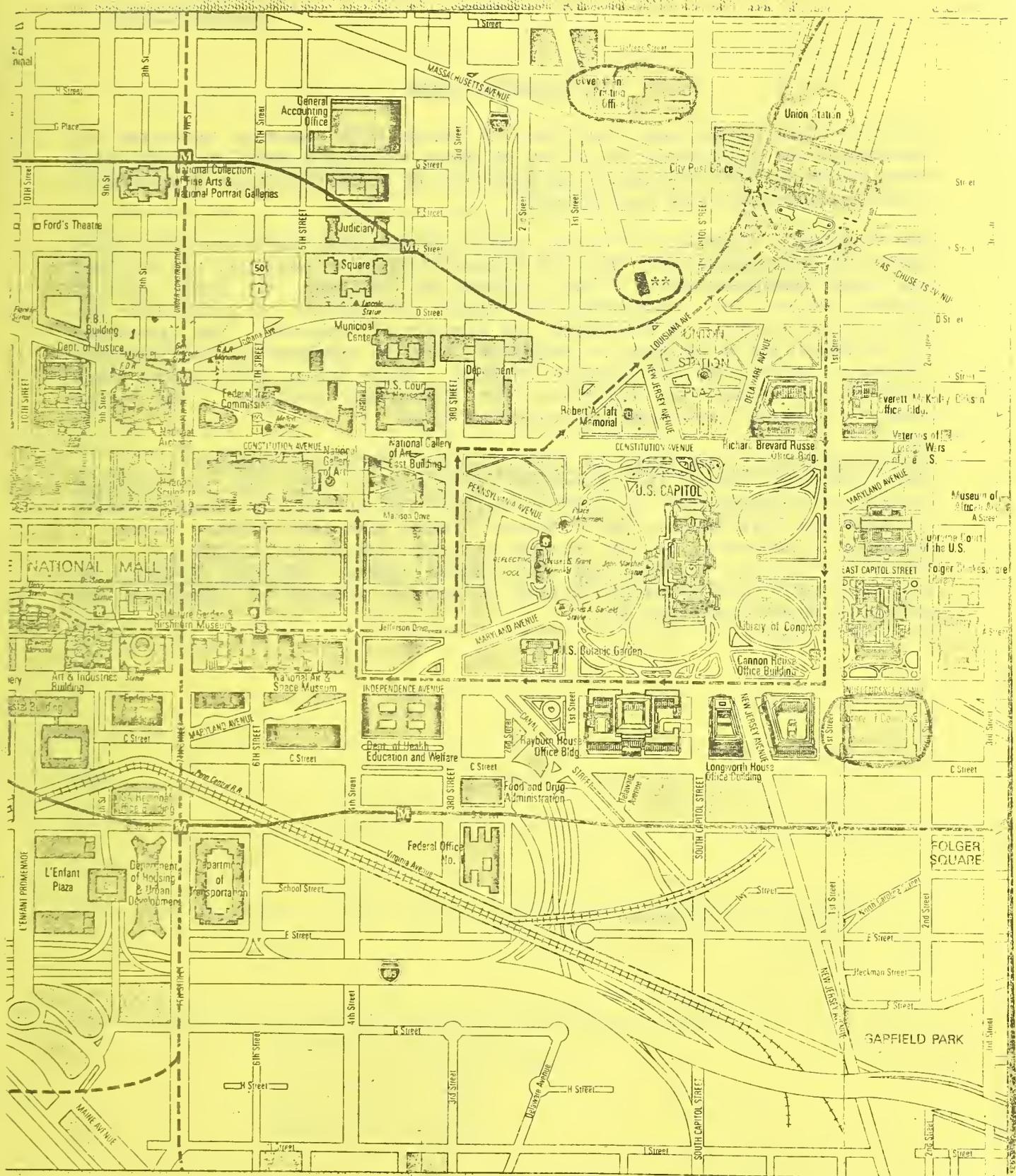
## REGISTRATION FOR BASIC MANAGEMENT SKILLS INSTITUTE

Mail to: Karen Welter  
 Institute Registration  
 Office of Management Studies  
 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW  
 Washington, D.C. 20036

- (      ) Yes, I plan to attend the Institute, October 16-19.
- (      ) Enclosed is a check for \$325.00 payable to  
 ARL Office of Management Studies.
- (      ) Attached is an Institutional Purchase Order for \$325.00.

|                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____<br>(Name)           | _____<br>(Title/Institution) |
| _____<br>(Library/Office) | _____<br>(Address)           |
| _____<br>(Telephone)      | _____<br>(City/State/ZIP)    |





\*\* Quality Inn - Capitol Hill Hotel; New Jersey Ave. NW between D & E Streets, across the street from the Hyatt Regency, and just south of the new Sheraton Grand Hotel. 10 minutes to GPO, 5 minutes to METRO/Union Station.

## NIH VIDEOTAPE OFFER

Officials from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently contacted LPS concerning the distribution of a set of three videotapes entitled "Protecting Human Subjects." NIH has agreed to make sets of these videotapes available to depository libraries free upon request.

The videotapes represent a Public Health Service-wide collaborative effort involving three components: NIH, the National Library of Medicine, and the Food and Drug Administration. They present an overview of basic ethical responsibilities for safeguarding the rights and welfare of individuals who take part as subjects of biomedical and behavioral research. The videotapes are designed for a variety of audiences, such as researchers, institutional officials, and medical and research students. There are no restrictions which prohibit duplicating the videotapes for educational purposes. The series consists of three films which are summarized below:

EVOLVING CONCERN: Protection for Human Subjects (Length: 23 minutes)

This videotape traces the historical developments that led the research community and government to adopt guidelines for research on human subjects and establish Institutional Review Boards. Issues discussed include: certain abuses or controversial uses of research as documented in the Nuremberg trials and in the Wichita jury and milgram cases. EVOLVING CONCERN is important as a groundbreaking effort to provide educational resources for orienting health professionals.

BALANCING SOCIETY'S MANDATES: IRB Review Criteria (Length: 38 minutes)  
This videotape depicts an Institutional Review Board in action, questioning a researcher on how her protocol protects human subjects. It demonstrates how the Board's members apply such criteria as informed consent, reasonableness of risks, privacy and confidentiality, and fair selection of research subjects. A noted bioethicist, Dr. Edmund Pellegrino, comments on how these criteria and the Board's review contribute to protecting subjects.

THE BELMONT REPORT: Basic Ethical Principles and Their Application (Length: 35 minutes)

This videotape examines the ethical basis for public and private efforts to ensure the rights and safety of human subjects. The primary focus is the 1978 Belmont Report, issued by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The report laid out three fundamental principles--respect for persons, beneficence, and justice--and their practical application in research. The videotape presents examples of how the principles are applied in actual research situations.

To receive a set of videotapes, please fill out the coupon below and return it to the address at NIH indicated on the form. PLEASE DO NOT return it to GPO. You must indicate your choice of format (VHS, Beta, or 3/4") in order to receive your free set. If you have any questions, please call Ms. Darlene Ross at (301) 495-8101 or write to her at the address below.

Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. (        ) \_\_\_\_\_

Video Tape Format Size: (Must check one to receive videotape at no charge)

VHS

BETA

3/4"

Please return to: Office for Protection from Research Risks  
Building 31, Room 4B35  
National Institutes of Health  
9000 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20892  
Attention: Videotapes

**READERS EXCHANGE****PRODUCTION OF AN IN-HOUSE INDEX TO FOREIGN ECONOMIC TRENDS,  
OVERSEAS BUSINESS REPORTS, AND COUNTRY MARKET SURVEYS**

Kathleen L. Amen  
St. Mary's University Academic Library  
One Camino Santa Maria  
San Antonio, Texas 78284-0400  
(512) 436-3441

For several years, our students in International Business classes have made heavy use of the Foreign Economic Trends (C 61.11:), Overseas Business Reports (C 61.12:), and, to a lesser extent, the Country Market Survey (C 61.9:) series. While we at the Library are pleased to provide such useful information, the high level of use had created some problems.

For one thing, since the documents in question are usually only a few pages long, with paper covers, it is impossible for us to protect them effectively with our theft detection system labels. (We shelve our documents in open stacks and use the Checkpoint system.) Therefore, many were missing at our last inventory of the series.

In addition, the documents left on the shelf were almost continually in a terrible mess, since students had to go through a large stack to find the country they were interested in. (Few of these users were led to the documents from the Monthly Catalog or ASI; their instructors suggested the series by name.)

The answer to the first problem has been to place the documents on Reserve, in large three-ring binders. Students may check them out for 2 hours. (Since the Country Market Surveys are not used as much, they were kept in the stacks. We are keeping close tabs on them, however, and will move them to Reserve if the loss rate climbs.) This arrangement has resulted in much fewer losses of Foreign Economic Reports (FETs) and Overseas Business Reports (OBRs).

An improved system of access was needed so that Circulation staff could keep the documents in order and find requested material quickly. So we decided to create an in-house index to these two series, to be kept up to date by deleting superceded numbers and adding new ones as they were received.

We use the Advanced DB Master database management program, on our Standard PC-XT-compatible computer, to produce this index. The on-screen workflow for adding or editing records is very simple, consisting of the following fields:

Documents Call No.

Country

Title ("No Title" for documents in the FET series)

Series (3-letter abbreviation)

When printing the index, we sort on the Country field first, followed by Title.

Using DB Master with our 20 megabyte hard disk means the sorting and printing time for our index is minimal. Somewhat more time would be needed if floppy disks are used, but the size of this index remains fairly small, so sorting would not be onerous even without a hard disk.

Notes have been made in the documents shelflist advising users both of the reserve status of these materials, and of the availability of an index. We also placed signs in the documents stacks near the former location of the documents.

Students and staff alike are glad to have such a useful (albeit quite a simple) aid to finding publications in these valuable series.

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#### 1990 CENSUS WORKSHOP

A one day workshop on the 1990 Census will be conducted by the Bureau of the Census on Tuesday, October 13, 1987. The workshop will be conducted in Washington, D.C., one day prior to the Fall meeting of the Depository Library Council. The exact location will be announced later; but the approximate time of the workshop is from 9:00a.m. to 3:00p.m.

The workshop will cover the plans, contents, and products of the 1990 Census. Attendees will have an opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns. There will be no fee for the workshop. All depository librarians are urged to attend this important meeting.

Further information about the 1990 Census Workshop will appear in upcoming issues of Administrative Notes.

# "The Atomic Age"

*This is the ninth in a series of articles commemorating GPO's 125th Anniversary and prepared by Historian/Curator Daniel R. MacGilvray.*

The men who led the Government Printing Office into the "atomic age" were four vigorous Public Printers: John J. Deviny, a Washingtonian; Raymond Blattenberger, a Philadelphian; James L. Harrison, born in Greer, SC; and Adolphus N. Spence II, a native of Alexandria, VA.

In 1948, President Harry S. Truman appointed Public Printer Deviny on March 15. He was confirmed by the Senate on April 30, and sworn in by DC Municipal Court of Appeals Judge Andrew M. Hood on May 6 in the Public Printer's office.

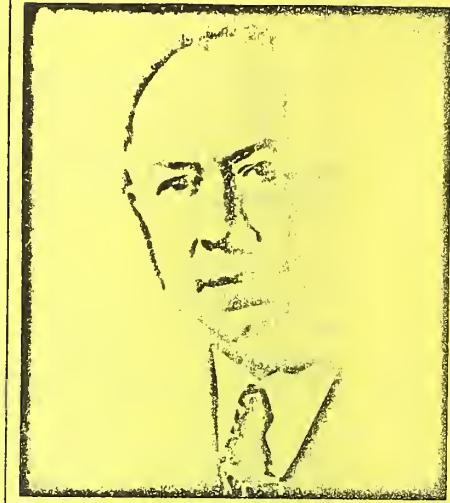
Born June 19, 1882, the future Public Printer lived in the neighborhood of the Government Printing Office and was a graduate of nearby Gonzaga High School. He also graduated from Josephinum College in Columbus, OH, and later from the Washington College of Law in the Nation's Capital. His work career began at the Bureau of Engraving as an apprentice platemaker. There he spent his journeyman years and rose to Production Manager during World War I. In 1925, he left to become Director of Research and Publicity for the Miller Saw Trimmer Company of Pittsburgh, PA. During the Roosevelt years, he served as National Code Director for the Relief Printing Industry, and as judicial member of the Appeals Council for the Social Security Board's Bureau of Old Age Insurance. Early in his career, in 1919, he was cofounder of the Craftsmen's Movement, and served two terms as President of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. Well-versed in law, he was a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court and

the DC Court of Appeals.

After his swearing in before the assembled members of the Joint Committee on Printing, officers of local and international unions, representatives of printing trade groups, and others, he observed: "I hope and expect to carry on the very successful policies and methods developed by my distinguished predecessor. It shall be my aim to continue the production of public printing and binding in the most efficient, expeditious, and economical manner and to adopt new and improved methods as they can be developed. In this endeavor I shall need the full cooperation of the GPO's 6,500 loyal and competent employees. Since they have never failed in this before I have every reason for believing that I shall have such cooperation now."

John J. Deviny already had 7 years of experience as Deputy Public Printer when he was chosen to succeed Augustus E. Giegengack in 1948. With great understanding he pursued policies and procedures that were well-established. This meant that he regularly met with the Joint Committee on Printing to review the purchase of quantities of paper. It also meant that he met with trade union representatives during periods of wage negotiations. Very successfully he carried on the day-to-day operations of Public Printer. When he finally retired on February 28, 1953, at the age of 70, it was with 41 years of Government service. Reflecting on his youthful beginnings as a platemaker, he remarked: "Back in my apprentice days, I would have traded my chance of becoming Public Printer for 10 cents."

The Korean War occurred during his term and with it an upsurge of Defense printing. Related to this was a concern with civil defense which touched the lives of employees. The Production



Public Printer John J. Deviny

Manager reported in 1953: "Civil Defense shelter areas have been marked off in the four central buildings and the day force joined in a city-wide Government buildings alert on December 12, 1952. All employees reached shelter without incident in less than 5 minutes, the goal set by Federal Civil Defense. Night employees have all been led to the shelter areas provided for them and will participate in the next city-wide alert."

The ongoing concern with safety was reflected in the report of the Superintendent of Binding for 1953: "I am happy to report that the lost time accidents in the Bindery for the year just ended shows a decrease of nineteen percent. We will make every effort to show a greater decrease in accidents with an eye to their complete elimination in the coming year. The Bindery uses many potentially dangerous machines. We must be ever vigilant and alert, we must constantly check our machinery for new safety devices, and we must be sure that all safety features and rules are followed to the letter. Supervisors have been cautioned to see that their Sections follow safety regulations." The Medical Director observed some preventive measures: "The health service for the Office of Civil Defense Program is now in prog-

ress. Approximately 50 people on the day shift have been trained in first-aid. Classes for the night shifts will commence in the fall and a number of employees will also be trained in light rescue work by the Federal Civil Defense Administration."

Other tasks went along as usual. There were improvements, as the Foreman of the Main Press Section observed in 1953: "The new and modern lighting system in use in Main Press for the last six months has proven very satisfactory, especially on the night shifts, as the system enables the pressmen and supervisors to see the work clearly without shadows, having also tendency to help produce a better grade of printing with less eye strain." There were also visitors, as the Foreman of the Main Press Section noted that same year: "In the past fiscal year, we have had several visitors from abroad and also from our own country connected with the art of printing. In each instance, we were pleased with their remarks as to production, quality of work, cleanliness of our pressroom, and the orderly manner in which our method of procedure is handled."

One of the more lasting contributions of the Deviny years was the addition of three Cottrell presses. In 1953, the Production Manager expressed his pleasure with the result: "In 1949 when authority for the purchase of 3 new presses for the production of the Congressional Record was requested by the Public Printer from the Joint Committee on Printing certain economies in production were anticipated. Our experience with these machines to date indicates that the savings over the years will greatly exceed original estimates. This is made possible by the savings on income-tax printing which alone is exceeding our original yearly estimate of economies." But if the Deviny years were undramatic in their pattern of gradual improvements, there was excitement on the horizon.

Occasionally, a new Public Printer takes office amid winds of change. Public Printer Blattenberger was swept into the Government Printing Office during a raging storm. To his great credit, he rode it out and guided the Office into more peaceful waters.

The fall of 1952 had witnessed the first Presidential election in two decades which brought a Republican into the White House: former Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Western Europe, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. The new President looked for successful men in the business community to direct Government agencies. He found one in Raymond Blattenberger.



Public Printer Raymond Blattenberger

Born in Philadelphia on January 19, 1892, he had begun working as a press feeder at the age of 14. In 1917 he joined the Edward Stern Printing Company, of that city, and rose to become executive vice-president. He was also a founder of the Printing Industry of America, Inc.

No sooner had Public Printer Blattenberger gone on the payroll April 28, 1953, than his phone started ringing. Surely he would want to fire a lot of people and appoint the caller, or the caller's son, or friend, or brother, to a fine job with the Government Printing Office? The new Public Printer chose not to be hasty. Although his

Deputy Public Printer, Philip L. Cole, happened to be a Democrat, and even though a very prominent Republican Senator from Indiana had a friend who wanted Mr. Cole's position, the Public Printer showed he had a mind of his own.

He told a reporter on August 8, 1953: "They don't like me because I won't take out certain key people. But what I'm trying to do is cut costs, to run an efficient shop as economically as possible. That's what I understood I was to do when the President appointed me. I didn't seek the job and I didn't want it. Now that I've got it, I'm going to concentrate first on saving money. When I came into this shop I had to have someone who knew something about it. Mr. Cole has made a career of the GPO. He's been here almost 30 years and is eligible for retirement in September."

Needless to say, this did not endear the Public Printer to the Senator from Indiana, who happened to be Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee which had recommended his confirmation. Nor did the appointment of his Superintendent of Documents, Roy B. Eastin, Jr., to the position of Executive Assistant to the Public Printer, win friends, except at the Government Printing Office. Rumors flew that Mr. Eastin was the nephew of former Democratic Vice President Alben W. Barkley, and a Democrat to boot. Mr. Eastin told the same reporter: "I am not a relative of Mr. Barkley. I am not a Democrat. I have never attended a Democratic meeting. If anyone says I'm a Democrat, I'll sue."

The Public Printer stuck to his guns—and to a long-standing GPO tradition that says Public Printers have a "Big Shop" to look after, and not a political plum tree to shake. It was not surprising, however, that by so doing Public Printer Blattenberger made some powerful enemies. It was not long before a very well-publicized

Wisconsin Senator was directing his attention to the Government Printing Office.

This turn of events began on August 10, 1953, in a closed-door session of the Government Operations subcommittee which questioned ten witnesses. The subcommittee was down to two, some being out of town, and three Democrats having resigned in protest of the methods of Chairman Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Republican-Wisconsin). With his colleague, Senator Everett M. Dirksen (Republican-Illinois), a bookbinder's political beliefs were questioned. The bookbinder had brought his own attorney and answered all questions.

Later, Public Printer Blattenberger and Deputy Public Printer Cole were called in for questioning. Senator Dirksen commented to a reporter on this: "We are now quite certain that a substantial amount of confidential and secret and top secret work has been processed and published in the main Government Printing Office. We spent the whole time exploring the possibility of any persons so inclined of purloining a secret document and transmitting it to hands where they should not be." The reporter asked of both Senators if there was any evidence that any documents had actually been improperly removed? "I can't answer that," replied Senator McCarthy. "It is the wrong time to ask," echoed Senator Dirksen.

Shortly thereafter, on October 5, 1953, the Public Printer touched on these events as he addressed a convention of the Printing Industry of America: "I have been on this job as Public Printer just about five months, and in many ways it seems more than five years. In fact, it seems so long that I have difficulty remembering those happy carefree days when I attended meetings such as this as the representative of a private printing firm. At that time, I thought there were many problems facing my firm, myself, and the printing industry, but now I look upon those days as the 'good old days.'

"As you know, I have been busy, among other things, in placing the Government Printing Office under tight security regulations and checking into the backgrounds of the employees in search of possible Communists and other security risks. I want to say right here and now that my experience has been that the vast majority of Government employees are loyal, hard-working citizens who, as a group, are greatly abused. It is indeed unfortunate that the great body of our public servants must suffer because of the actions of a tiny minority.

"I must confess that my respect for the Government employee has greatly increased in the last five months. The Government has done a great deal in the way of training its own key people, and in my estimation, it will need to do even more in this direction in the future. The Government lags far behind industry in the payment of salaries to key supervisors and officials, and with conditions as they are, it will soon be virtually impossible to get people in private life to give up their private jobs to come to Washington to work for the Government."

The Public Printer had ample opportunity to work with people at the Government Printing Office and on Capitol Hill. Together, they were able to achieve through modernization a 5 percent reduction in the cost of printing—the first such in 20 years. That was in 1954. The following year there was added good news: "Increases have been given to all craftsmen and a 7½ percent upward adjustment has been made in the salary of all administrative employees." At the end of his term in 1961, Public Printer Blattenberger and his team of administrators had been able to return \$13 million dollars to the United States Treasury. A revolving fund had been established and a business-type budget made a part of the fabric of the Government Printing Office. Offset and letter-press divisions had been reorganized, and faster, more efficient equipment installed. Having

come into office with winds of change, and noting the election of President John F. Kennedy, the Public Printer raised his sail and resigned on January 20, 1961. At a Harding Hall Testimonial Dinner on February 8, 1961, he was given a fond farewell.

During 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Public Printer Harrison on March 15. He was confirmed by the Senate on the next day; and he was sworn in on March 17, Saint Patrick's Day.

Born June 3, 1906, the Public Printer passed his youth in Greer, SC, and Gastonia, NC. His father was supervisor in a textile factory. Majoring in journalism, young Harrison had as his hobbies both photography and printing. When he came to Washington, DC, at the age of 22, his first work was as a draftsman at Fort Belvoir. Later, he started as a clerk with a grocery chain and soon became a manager. In the 1930's, he worked for the Census Bureau as a mapmaker, then as supervisor for the agricultural census. In 1938, he was a Monopoly Investigator for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the Second World War he served with the Office of Price Administration. His experience as a Government administrator was brought to the attention of Senator Carl Hayden who was looking for a new staff director for the Joint Committee on Printing. In 1949, Harrison was chosen and served for 12 years in that capacity before being appointed to be Public Printer of the United States.

James L. Harrison brought with him a dozen years of invaluable experience with the Joint Committee on Printing. He had known the two previous Public Printers quite well and was acquainted with many of the problems relating to the Government Printing Office which had been discussed in Committee meetings. He had a good sense of where the Government Printing Office was going, as well as where the Committee wanted it to go. To this knowledge, he was soon to add insight of his own.

(to be continued)

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